SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1907.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid DAILY, Per Month DAILY, Per Year. SUNDAY, Per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year 8 60 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month

Pestage to foreign countries added. Published by the Sun Printing and Publishing lation at 170 Nassau street, in the Bo Sanhattan, New York. President and Treasure ciation, William M. Laffan, 170 Nassau street; Secretary of the Association, Franklin Bartlett, 5 Nassau street.

Paris office. 32 Rue Louis le Grand. The daily and inday editions are on sale at Klosque 12, near the Grand Hotel; Klosque 77, Boulevard des Capucines, corner Place de l'Opéra, and Klosque 19, Boulevard des Italiens, corner Rue Louis le Grand.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

"A Great Opinion."

The source of the novel and therefore unknown legislative powers the exercise of which President ROOSEVELT, members of his Administration and his political admirers have within the last half dozen years advocated as residing in Congress has been a profound mystery to those who have endeavored to be careful students of the Constitution and the opinions thereon of the Supreme Court since Chief Justice MARSHALL began his luminous expositions.

The mystery has at last been revealed by those who represented the Administration in its intervention in the controversy in the Supreme Court between Kansas and Colorado over the use of the waters of the Arkansas River for irrigating purposes. That controversy was begun by Kansas in 1901. After many inevitable delays during nearly three years the cause came to an issue and the contentions of the adverse parties in matters of fact and law were apparent. Kansas claimed that she has a right to the continuous flow of the river as that flow existed before interference with it by Colorado, and asked the court to restrain the interference. Colorado replied that she had sovereignty over waters within the State and the right to a reasonable use of them to provide for the necessities of her people

On March 14, 1904 (dates are significant here), Attorney-General Knox asked the court for leave to intervene on behalf of the United States. His petition was granted, and a week later it was filed, setting forth that if the court upheld all the contention of either of the litigants irreparable damage would be caused to the nation, and its policy in respect to its own arid lands would be jeopardized if not entirely defeated.

On May 16, 1904, the court appointed a special commissioner to take the testimony of all witnesses in the case

Attorney-General KNOX retired from office about this time and presumably his successor, Mr. MOODY, gave direction for preparation of the Administration's contention

The taking of evidence began on August 15, 1904, and was continuous during ten months. It filled 8,600 typewritten pages. The Attorney-General produced forty-eight witnesses, whose testimony occupied 1,650 pages, chiefly devoted to arid lands owned by the United States in the Territories and outside the area in controversy.

The matters put in issue were by the court finally set for argument on October 9, 1906, and all briefs ordered on file before that day. The arguments did not, however, begin till December 17, 1906. They occupied four days.

On September 5, 1906, the Department of Justice filed an elaborate brief of more than 200 printed pages. It was signed by A. C. CAMPBELL, Special Assistant to Attorney-General; F. L. CAMPBELL, Assistant Attorney-General; HENRY M. HOTT, Solicitor-General, and WILLIAM H. MOODY, Attorney-General.

Mr. Moody, having meanwhile become a member of the court, "took no part in the decision of the case," as a footnote of the opinion of the court carefully declares.

The oral arguments on behalf of the Department of Justice were made in the middle of Docember, 1906, by the Special Assistant, by the Assistant to the Attorney-General and by the Solicitor-General. Attorney-General BONAPARTE did not take part therein.

Mr. A. C. CAMPBELL had not progressed far in his oral argument to show how the possible decision of the controversy between Kansas and Colorado might affect the sale and reclamation of the nation's arid lands when members of the court began to ply him with questions regarding the relevancy of his argument to the issue. Mr. Justice WHITE, for example, asked if Mr. CAMPBELL supposed that a hundred acres of public land in a State gave to Congress power to destroy the law of the State. Later the counsel was pressed by other Judges to make a deduction, practical and pertinent to the issue, from his national arid land contention. Finally Mr. Justice HOLMES asked: "What rule do you say should be entered?" Mr. CAMPBELL'S reply was that the rule should be an application of the doctrine of Mr. Justice WILSON, which was, he said, "that the inherent power of the nation exists, outside of the enumerated powers of the Constitution, in cases where the object is

power originally exercised, or ordinarily exercised, by sovereign nations."

The mystery stood revealed! Mr. Justice WHITE asked: "Where did he say that?" .

It turned out that the saying was be fore the Constitution was adopted and when Mr. WILSON was not a Supreme Court Justice. The counsel closed by saying that the

Department of Justice took issue with Colorado over her treatment of the waters and the Federal statutes, but only as to her claim of sovereignty over the waters of the river.

Whenever throughout the oral arguments by the representatives of the Administration the reserved rights of a State were under consideration they were treated with intolerance.

A note in the printed publication of a stenographic report of all the oral arguments that was filed on February 7, 1907, seventeen days after the conclusion of those arguments, mentions that as the Solicitor-General had filed "a printed abstract" of his oral argument a shorthand report of it is omitted. Therefore the public cannot know precisely what he uttered, nor the questions put by members of the court and his replies.

The 'printed abstract" was filed December 24, 1906, four days after the oral delivery. Dates are again important. The speech by Secretary Root in New York on the imparting to Congress of new national powers over the States by construction" was delivered on December 12, 1906. The startling letter from the President to Mrs. NATHAN, threatening astounding interference by the nation with reserved rights of the States, was written early in the next January. Both were before the decision of the court, which was in the next March. In the "printed abstract" filed by the Solicitor-General he refers to Mr. Root's New York speech, putting a gloss on it for which, it may be taken as quite certain, the Secretary of State has never thanked the Solicitor-General, and informed the court that the purport of Mr. Root's utterances "has been misconceived." Why was that said to the

The obvious purpose of those who argued for the Administration was to obtain from the court a judgment not only that Congress has the right to regulate the flow of waters of the Arkansas River in Colorado and Kansas and to legislate as it deems needful for the reclamation of arid public lands within the area of the litigation, but that the source of that right is an "inherent" power imparted by the Constitution beyond the recognized "delegated" and "implied" powers. The Solicitor-General insisted that such "inherent" power is more than a "theory," and that "it is indeed established, although its full development is of recent date." He added that "in clear and concrete form it has perhaps only been applied once reference was probably to what has happened at Washington during the last half dozen years, but which was the one case in which the doctrine has been applied "in a clear and concrete form"?

The Solicitor-General did not cite any judgment by the Supreme Court upholding the strange doctrine and rule that he wished the court to apply. On the contrary, and as if realizing the effrontery, he frankly declared that it challenged "great decisions of the court" of which he protested that he spoke "with reverence." The expressions let fall by two or three Justices in their opinions on the legal tender cases (12 Wallace, 457) were not judgments, nor authorities nor precedents controlling the Arkansas River case. The expressions can be looked upon as treating of the "inherent" power mentioned by Wilson in 1787 and the "resulting" power mentioned by STORY as the "implied" power imparted by the eighteenth power enumerated in the Constitution, which power the court by the pen of MARSHALL expounded for all time.

Indeed the Solicitor-General rested the "inherent" power on the "implied" power, the expansion of the "implied" beyond the boundary fixed by MARSHALL lying very close, he said, to the existence of the "inherent." The implied power inheres, as we all know, in that clause of the Constitution which reads that Congress shall have power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in

the Government of the United States." This is the process of logic, described by himself, under which the Solicitor-General extracts a third power-an "inherent" power-from the foregoing sec-

ond power: "Other powers being granted besides the 'foregoing,' to which the power of making laws is superadded, these other powers exist and are vested, although not

enumerated or expressly described." The court by the unanimous voice of the sitting members-not five to four, be it noted—quickly squelched and stamped out with absolute certainty the doctrine and the logic by these three sentences:

" But the proposition that there are legislative powers affecting the nation as a whole which belong to, although not expressed in, the grant of power is in direct conflict with the doctrine that this is a Government of enumerated powers. That this is such a Government clearly appears from the Constitution, independently of the amendments, for otherwise there would be an instrument granting certain specified things made operative to grant other and distinct things. This natural construc-

beyond the power of the State and was a | tien of the original body of the Constitution is made stely certain by the Tenth Amendment." The court dissolved "my policies" beyond possible restoration!

> The representatives of the Administration lost no opportunity to depreciate the reserved rights of Colorado and Kansas. They peremptorily denied that Kansas owned so much of the bed of the Arkansas River as is within her boundaries, but the court, patiently explaining the law during much time and space, finally said that "it is useless to pursue the inquiry further," decided unanimously that "each State has full jurisdiction over the lands within its borders. including the beds of streams and other waters," and cited a dozen previous judgments of the court as precedents.

> Although Mr. KNOX, as Attorney-General, petitioned the court for intervention by the United States, it is to be inferred from his recent plea before the Yale Law School graduates for more regard and respect for the reserved rights of the States that he condemns the doctrines, arguments and logic of the Attorney-General's office and commends the decision of the court. He declared distinctly:

> "That the Congress of the United States has no general legislative powers, but only such as are granted to it by the Constitution, is not an old oned and exploded notion

"It has been reaffirmed with emphasis by the reme Court within the last sixty days in a great opinion by Mr. Justice BREWER in the case of Colorado vs. Kansas."

"A great opinion" it truly is!

It is not at all unlikely that the alert and subtle mind of Senator Knox has had an illumination since he composed his speech at Pittsburg delivered on Oc-

The Rise and Fall of the Bicycle.

A few years ago it seemed as if about half of the people of the country spent about half of their time trundling themselves, more or less hilarlously, over the surface of the earth on contrivances known as bicycles. These machines are still in use, but their popularity has faded and the bicycle making industry languishes. The story of the rise and fall of the enthusiasm is told in figures in Census Bulletin No. 66.

In 1890 the output of the twenty-seven establishments engaged in the manufacture of "wheels" was valued at \$2,568,-326. Soon after that there came the pneumatic tire and the popular craze. The census of 1900 reported 312 manufacturers, with a product valued at \$31,915,908. The figures for the intermediate years are not given, but it is probable that during this term there were manufactured here and imported from abroad more than 5,000,000 of these machines. It is even possible that the total is considerably above that figure. In 1900 the industry gave employment to nearly 20,000 wage and salary earners in the department of production alone. It paid \$10,000,000 in wages and salaries. and bought nearly \$17,000,000 worth of materials. Within the next five years it fell off nearly 85 per cent. The craze was over. In 1905 the output value of the industry had fallen to \$5,153,240, or nearly \$2,000,000 less than the value of

So far as the manufacturing end of this business is concerned, a good many of the former bicycle makers are now in the automobile business. At the users' end there is probably a different story. Not many of those who straddled the wheel have substituted the automobile for the discarded bicycle. Some, though not many, have adopted the motorcycle. and there are those who cling to their wheels. Nearly 1,200,000 were manufactured in 1900, as compared with the 253,000 of 1905. There is still some foreign demand, and our exports for the fiscal year just closed are somewhat in excess of \$1,000,000.

While the interest in the wheel has passed it may be doubted if it is dead beyond any probability of revival. As a device which has its own field of usefulness there will be a continuing demand for it. The craze for wheeling as a source of enjoyment may come again at any time.

A Changed Holiday.

Judging by the character of the casualties reported and the records of the police courts and precinct stations in respect to noise makers, the birthday of independence was celebrated hereabouts on Thursday principally by Italians who have not yet been here long enough to become citizens of the country. This of course does not include the ceremony held in Richmond borough to honor the memory of the patriot GARIBALDI. Here were gathered some of the most conspicuous Italians who have become American citizens.

The first fatality reported in Manhattan was the shooting of a young Italian woman who was combing her hair at her window in the tenement at an early hour in the morning. The bullet killed her instantly. It has not been discovered precisely where it came from, but it is likely that it was fired by an overenthusiastic Italian neighbor who was celebrating the Fourth.

The next accident in importance to be recorded was the fatal shooting of his aunt by an Italian youth who had been in this country less than a year and who had never celebrated the Fourth before. He was firing blank cartridges from a revolver that had been presented to him, when by accident he loaded the weapon with filled shells. When he realized the seriousness of what had happened he turned the pistol upon himself and committed suicide.

Of the twenty men who were arraigned in the Yorkville police court for disturbing the peace of the community by indiscriminately firing off revolvers and preventing the police of the Fifth street precinct station from getting needed sleep, eighteen admitted that they were not American citizens. Color was lent to the celebration in the evening by an incipient race riot between blacks and whites in Harlem, in which one policeman was slashed with a razor from be-

hind eight times by a negro who went to | WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE ARMY? the assistance of a companion whom the policeman had put under arrest for firing a revolver to the great annoyance of the white people of the neighborhood. It took the ree | force of two precincts to drive the maroes back to their quarters and it will probably never be known how many skulls were tested by blows of

the nightsticks. Further to add to the glory of the celebration the well known "Poggy" gang of the upper East Side, brimming over with patriotism, fired their revolvers so close to a policeman who attempted to interfere with their noisemaking that the bluecoat's face was badly burned and his uniform was ruined. He was obliged to take his prisoner on a trolley car to the

station to get away from the gang. The day was also marked by more than one hundred fires in Manhattan and The Bronx, most of which were caused by ebullitions of patriotism, not to say anything about the innumerable painful accidents where exploding powder scarred the faces of children for life. Even a woman showed her enthusiasm for the land of the free by firing a revolver so close to a man's head that his ear drum was fractured by the concussion.

Thus has the glorious Fourth degenerated. Tammany Hall alone of all the great civic, political and social organizations of the city remains true to the traditions of the day. It is only there that you can now hear read that old fashioned document the Declaration of Independence. Everybody who has the cash leaves town to avoid the hideous noises, and in the better class of residence streets it seems more like Sunday than the natal day of American freedom.

The accomplished Mr. LOEB talks like the chairman of a board of strategy

Governor VARDAMAN will add to his reputation by abstaining from joint debates with JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS. Mr. WILLIAMS outclasses the Mississippi Executive

'Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam Be it ever so humble there's no place like h And while the lamp holds out to burn The vilest sinner may return.

That is, providing the return is synchro nous with a well defined interval of activity in the matter of refined analysis and penetrating investigation,

General BRAYTON to retire from politics Soon all the horrible examples will be laid on the shelf.

A Washington despatch to the Baltimore American contains these assertions, rich in human and general philosophical, psychological and sociological interest:

Mr. FAIRBANKS is known in Washington to re frain absolutely from the use of liquors of all kinds and from cigars. He entertains frequently and well, and his guests have never occasion to com plain of the quality or the abundance of wine dur ing the dinner and cigars after the dinner.

of the two men that Mr. FAIRBANES, who never drinks a drop, is in danger of being signally rebuked by the members of his own church for merely acceding to the recognized conventionalities, whi many men who take a drink whenever they want it do not come in for a word of reproach from the very men who are attacking Mr. FAIRBANKS so

In other words, kissing goes by favor The admirers of Mr. FAIRBANKS, however ought to take pride, as he must take pride in the lonely moral eminence which he occupies. He is indeed Mount Fairbanks. He is a cousin of the clouds, a brother of the stars. The common world of the average moralities, of little human weaknesses and failings and follies, lies far, far below him. The reek of cigars, cocktails and all other iniquity, all the smoke of vain desires, cannot poison that austere and inaccessible height. BUTTERMILK CHARLEY, as the nation fondly calls him, must be as pure, as sweet, as good, as fresh as the drink which he has offered to the people's lips. He is the Ideal Hoosier. He is the Good Man in Politics. If he should smoke a cigarette the people would be more shocked than if any other candidate were guilty of highway robbery, arson, murder and predatory wealth. CHARLES the Good must be better

than the hest If it is hard work for Mr. FAIRBANKS to live up to the standard of perfection which the people expect of him, he should remember that it is mighty hard work for the people to live up to him.

A good, active summer riot was just about due on the Fourth of July, and the Harlem negroes supplied it.

"Doubtful to the Point of Tangible Fact." To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Decline of rainfall has followed human progress in every country, barring a few small isles or pe situated for ocean storms. Sections of New Eng-land are already changed almost to such aridity nd in our great West and all over Mexic and in most all the great countries of Asia, Africa

nd portions of Europe.

There have been remarkably large rainfalls on the Isthmus of Panama. That this condition of extraordinary precipitation is to continue for long against progressive, climate disorganising, mechanical, anti-precipitation, earth destroying influes is doubtful to the point of tangible f

When rains cease fifty or a hundred years hence or perhaps in much less time at Panama the s River and little tributaries will dry up, as have all the old streams of our West and Mexico in summer time, barring here and there a large remote regions. In view of the probability of ultimate aridity at

Panama the ocean tides will be available for a newer generation of Harvards to harness to the canal en twenty and thirty feet tide bottled by

walls of Culebra granite or sandstone will furnish 20,000 horse-power, sufficient to pump to keep the big to be constructed lake from going dry. That will be in the interest of sanitation too. A big pond of stagnant rain water would be about as prolific a breeder of diseases as human ingenuity AMBERST, Mass., July 8. O. H. KIMBALL. AMHERST, Mass., July 5.

A Kicker Repents.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is hard back down, but it is good for the soul. If you will grant me the use of your columns for an apology he much abused postal service I shall be mor han gratefu

On June 22 I wrote a letter complaining of the loss of an essay of mine addressed to a Boston editor, which he informed me had not reached him. I had made a formal complaint to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General and he referred the matter to the chief inspector. In my letter to THE SUN I reviled the chief inspector: I reviled whole civil service. I raked up old scores against it and opened on it the vials of that full bodied rich flavored wrath which I keep exclusively

I am sorry now. This morning I received my essay from the Boston editor. It (the essay, not the editor) was worn around the edges and rumpled and dusty (as the editor will be when I get the with him), and bore a message to the effect that it I have apologized privately to the Pourth Assist ant Postmaster-General. I felt that I owed it to him-and besides, I wanted him to know whom to

Flat justitia ruat baculus magnus. G. E. K. NEW YORK, July 3.

Knicker-I always said the Smiths were fools. Bocker-Yes, they went and named their baby

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There's something wrong with the army? Sure! What is it? Favoritism! It began during the Spanish-American war and has continued ever since.

The public policy of the nation was early determined and has since continued in so far as our laws are concerned, that an efficien military man can be produced only by training and education. So at an expense of many millions of dollars we established military schools for the purpose of provid-ing our army with trained and efficient military officers. And yet what has been our practice? It is well known that ye men who were society favorites and other civilians with a pull could and did get commissions in the army during and subsequen to the war with Spain without any regard to qualifications for military command, and were placed above those whom the nation educated and trained for those com mands; but the most flagrant and demoralizing instance of all was the appointment of a doctor who was young in years to a high military command-outranking men who had not only received West Point training but were veterans of Indian wars as well as of

our war with Spain. Ten years ago Dr. Wood was a practising physician without military training other than as a doctor of sick soldiers. To-day as the result of gross favoritism which honeycombs our War Department he is a ranking Major-General in our regular army, and is slated ultimately to command the army of the United States.

Social pull and political pull can and do secure assignments as so-called military or naval attachés to our respective embassie and legations in Europe. What real military or naval service they perform has never been made clear. It is clear that military skill or achievement is not the sine qua non for these appointments. But when one examines the appointments in the army from civil life during the last ten years and notes the preferment of those civilians over our trained military men and veterans, is it any wonder that there is "something wrong with

the army"?

The late General MacFeeley, who was Commissary-General of Subsistence under General Ulysses Grant when he commanded the army of the United States, told the writer that the enlisted men looked upon their officers as children look upon their fathers, until they learn that they are incompetent; then they have only contempt for them. In illustration of his meaning he told me an incident of his own career when he was a Second Lieutenant and a graduate of about a year or two from West Point. Stationed in the far Northwest, he was ordered to take a file of troops and explore a route for a railroad through the mountains, a part of which is now traversed by the Northern Pacific. To guide them they had rumors that there was an available pass somewhere. After being out several weeks in a snowstorm MacFeeley lost his way. The men did not realize this. They knew he was educated at West Point, which to them seemed to embody all that an officer need know; and although he was in years the youngest man in the party, yet they all believed he would bring them through. Provisions were getting short, and but for that belief, MacFeeley said, he would probably have lost control of his men and they would have been lost. He said no army can endure if the men lack con-

fidence in their officers. In your editorial in THE SUN you point out some of the causes for non-enlistment in our army. Would it not be a wholesome thing to publish the names and rank at date of appointment of those who have been commissioned in our army during the last years from civil life? If that is done the public may learn in part at least what is wrong with the army.

When General Bell made his now much discussed remark he was addressing officers of the army.

Fire Worship TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The nation has played with fire, to the satisfaction of the barbaric elemental instinct for noise and riot. No doubt the Martian astronomer have noted in their log of the universe the recurrence of this annual terrestrial disturbance and are making learned and futile speculations as to its cause, exact nature and sig-

nificance in the universal order. The third, fourth and fifth days of this month have carried me through three mental stages: Wednesday was the noisiest third in my memory. The younger generation seemed that no extra vagance could restrain, no fore sighted thoughts of the Day and its de could confine within the bounds of modera tion. A few years ago there was surely les preliminary skirmishing before the battle. a more prudent reserve of ammunition. Is there a growing national restlessness?

Thursday TRE EVENIMO SUN'S editorial,
"The Day of Accidents," seemed to indicate
an awakening to a realizing sense of the savagery of conventional forms of Julian celebration; but the morning of the day after
brings the usual tale of attendant disaster.
What a tiresome repetition it is! The record
of independence, a long, monotonous series
of chapters of unnecessary suffering. People
struck down by stray bullets; a baby killed
by a failing rocket stick; powder burns and
wounds sown with the seeds of tetanus; runaways and fires. In Manhattan more than a
hundred fires and nearly half a hundred injuries; in Brooklyn a dozen fires caused by fireworks, and thirty accidents—and these but
the more serious cases, of official record, to
be swelled by daily reports from every corner
of the land for three weeks to come.

Practically everybody past is who speaks
frankly on the Fourth professes abhorrence
for its barbarous ways, yet the atrocity is
perennial. Of course, any sober thought as
to the meaning of the day could be demanded
only by the most unreasoning idealist, and the
mere noise must be tolerated. But what I
want to know is this: Do or do not the people
of this broad land really want to continue
this national disgrace?

I have seen this applicable paragraph
attributed to "a New York newspaper":
"There is nothing that we know of in the
Constitution of any State, nor in the United
States statutes at large, nor in any State law,
nor any municipal regulation, that hinders
any American citizen, whatever his calling
or his walk in life, from making an ass of himself if he feels an irresistible impulse in that
direction."

What a pity that there should be enough Thursday THE EVENING SUN'S editorial "The Day of Accidents," seemed to indicat

direction."
What a pity that there should be enough individuals taking advantage of that privilege and principle to make an ass of the nation!
New York, July 5.
T. N. E.

German Trade Approval of Our Consular Work In its annual report for 1906 the Chamber of Commerce at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany,

"It would be very desirable that the German consulates be instructed to investigate transposeanic markets so as to afford our home manu facturers the opportunity to put in bids and to urged to do this work, as has been done in such efficient and expert manner through the ates of the United States, resulting to the great advantage of American industries."

> Graduated Epithets. Jones told the story of a fish, The size of it was model; His hearers sniffed in scornful wise And murmured: "Mollycoddle."

He told the story once again. But only roused their ire; His friends, perceiving how it grew. Ejsculated: "Liar!" He added next a dosen pounds

The story found no taker: Instead his auditors uprose And dubbed him "Nature faker." Until he reached the first told size He caused the weight to vary. And then his friends contemptuous

MCLANDSURGE WILCOM

BLOWOUTS AND EXPLOSIONS.

Two Different Classes of Accidents to Loco-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to Mr. Trask's comments as to the cause of boiler explosions, undoubtedly he is a practical man, but I very much question his statement where he says an engineer neve experience as an engineer I can say that I never allowed my water to get low enough o warm up the crown sheet. This does not apply to all engineers. If I had all the money expended by railroad companies in the United States for repairing boilers damaged by low water due to the neglect of engineers, society

or mine, with an automobile on the side. He further says that it is an improbab entingency for both injectors to fail at the ame time. The engineer of long experience will take exception to such a statem There are injectors in the market to-day that will fool the best of engineers by breakng and allowing the steam to heat them to h an extent that they will not work until cooled off. At this time the engineer will tell the fireman to use the left one. He will out it on in a hurry; nine times out of ten he will break it, and in trying to get it to work will get it hot. Consequently both inject If the water is low the "many resources" spoken simmered down to the one thing left to do -bank your fires until the injectors are cool

On roads where water scoops are used it is not an uncommon occurrence in the fail of the year to have both injectors put out of business by leaves picked up by the scoop of the tank and clog up both strainers. Thes experiences may not appear to the theoretical nan, but practically they do develop.

Is it dangerous to send cold water into ls it dangerous to send cold water into a boiler the gauge cocks of which do not show one gauge of water, with the firebox so hot that it is red in color? My answer is yes, positively. Now, why? Well, in the first place if the boiler is red hot in all probability the safety valves would be rendered useless from sticking by expansion, and it is safe to presume the pressure would be up to a high tension, where a sudden rise would cause a rupture at the weakest part. As it is impossible to determine just where that is, I reiterate it would be dangerous. In Mr. Trask's recent letter he says low water is primarily the cause of explosions, but the idea that injecting cold water into a red hot boiler is dangerous is a common fallacy and ought to be refuted. Now, a blowout or rupture is one thing, an explosion is another. A boiler can by absence of water with a hot fire turn the dry steam into a blue gas which becomes explosive and will rend the whole boiler into fragments, even forcing driving wheels from the axles and sending them hundreds of feet from the place of explosion. A blowout simply opens up the weak part and in some cases does but little harm. Where a crown sheet comes down in some cases it turns the engine end for end, caused by the ler the gauge cocks of which do not snow

A blowout simply opens up the weak part and in some cases does but little harm. Where a crown sheet comes down in some cases it turns the engine end for end, caused by the escaping steam striking the ground and forcing upward. I have known cases when a blowout occurred from the side and the engine did not leave the track.

It all depends. The best plan when water gets so low as to heat a boiler red or even get it too hot is to blow off by the safety valve and relieve the pressure, so that there will be no pressure to force the sheet; then draw the fire and after cooling it off fill the boiler with water and caulk any leaks. Sometimes it does the boiler good instead of harm.

In the main Mr. Trask is speaking true, but he does not distinguish between an explosion and a blowup or blowout, and he treats only of the old style of boiler. If I had no means of getting my injectors to work and my water got out of my reach I would bank my fire or draw it, as the case might be, and then see about matters afterward. I never take chances with water. There is too much carelessness in taking chances among manufacturers, in almost every case in plugging leaky stay bolts until a more convenient time. In the radial stayed boiler the stays are but four inches apart. Now the intervening spaces (when perfect) you can readily see have a number of cubic inches. Now, say the top stays are two feet by four inches, what must be the pressure on the four feet four inch sheet? Say it is several tons. Break one and you doube the pressure on that spot. Break two, three or four and I have known where there have been two hundred gone. If all the sheet up to its highest tension, what there have been two hundred gone. If all the stays were meant for support to the sheet and the sheet up to its highest tension, what would be the result if a sudden extra pressure were sent to the place without support? Why, a blowout. As I have said, a boiler is safe as long as you keep water over the exposed parts. osed parts. can talk better than I can write, but any

exposed parts.

I can talk better than I can write, but any old woman knows better than to pour cold water even on a red hot cook stove. Remember there is a vast difference between a blow-up and an explosion. I call to mind an engine that exploded, killing engineer, fireman and three brakemen. The fireman was found after a long search under the coal in the tank. The coal had been lifted up by the explosion. He had been driven under it and it then came down on him. Most of the boiler was never found. The fives were wrapped around the smoke box, the five foot six inch driving wheels were forced from their axles and driven a quarter of a mile away and through a brick wall. That was an explosion.

One of the same class only a short time afterward blew out the left side of the boiler. It never left the track. In the first instance steam was turned to gas, in the second old iron attached to new by repairs gave way. I could go on, case after case, giving causes and in the end would say, as I said at first, don't put cold water into a red hot boiler!

Jersey Cirv, July 4.

OLD ENGINEER.

The Horse Car in the Foreground. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow me to liment you on the fine picture of the new Cus tom House in last Sunday's Sun. It is extremely clear and distinct in every detail. But just this very clearness made me set up a little howl; for ined against the building, is shown one of the dear old rock-a-bye-baby horse cars of the Beit Line. "Tempus fugit," but the horse cars stay forever in this village. Is it not laughable that we Gotham ites, who pride ourselves on being up to date, are far behind other cities in the matter of transportation? Even old Philadelphia has us skinned to a frazzle, not to mention such world centres as Coh and Jersey City. As for Europe, why, any fair sized

town beats us by a mile. Just for fun, I shall send the picture to Europe, and know I shall hear some very sarcastic remarks, because I am always "rooting" for New York.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For a number of years I have lived in a part of Brooklyn in which all our great national hol changed, and the district is peopled by the Scan-dinavian and the Jewish races. Now the holidays pass without notice. Is this a falling off of BROOKLYN, July 5.

> The Largest Orchard. From the Westminster Gasette

Where are the largest orchards in the world? The general impression is, no doubt, that they are to be found in the United States, but according to a fruit trade paper which ought to know they are at Werder, near Berlin. They extend without a reak for "between 12,000 and 13,000 seres." By canal and river alone the Fruit Growers' company sends away 48,000,000 pounds of apples and pears in a year. From Werder railway tion an additional 12,000,000 pounds of fruit goes forth to the world. Then there is jam making for which a thousand tons of sugar is used in welvemonth. The produce of the orchards of Werder has lately been advertised by a fruit grow ing exhibition at that place. One of the feat was 2,000 yards of model orchard containing examples of the choicest sorts of fruit. It is well to he reminded that commercial fruit growing on the

Sterilized. Inicker-Is his money tainted? Bocker-No, it's all in convertible bonds

outside Canada, the States and the antipode

t up to date lines has made progress oversea

POEMS OF BRAWN. The Pitcher for the Visitors. What cares he for that hostile yell-

Of his unusual curves. Comes one who taps the plate and plans And lo! the idol of the fans Now idly fans the air.

Still true, despite the angry roar, Each pose a writhing model for Some new Laocoon

This youth devoid of nerves?

No bataman there can solve the spell

The Position There, stripped to the middle. His neckils a tower. His arms are falls As game as a pebble, And, "Trained to the hour," "As hard as nails.

JOHN C. TREDWAY.

SUN SPOTS AND WEATHER.

Further Discussion of the Cause of the Abnormal Temperature of 1907.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The interesting editorial article in your edition of July 1 on "Studying the Sun at Mo gave rise to some reflections which it is hoped may prove suggestive and stimulate discus Dr. Otto Klotz of the scientific staff Canada attributes our remarkable spring. with its heavy snowfall in May, to the area of "high barometer" that was persistent in the Northwest, "where the heavy air kep pouring down, bringing with it the cold air of the upper regions"; but he added that we do not know why this air persisted in piling

itself up skyhigh in the Northwest. The atmospheric conditions described by Dr. Klotz would account for our abnormal weather, but we shall be a step further advanced when we can formulate a working hypothesis as to why this dense mass of cold air has come down to us from the frigid can of our globe at this particular time.

Newton had a working hypothesis when he suspected and sought to prove that the moon n its orbit moved toward the earth with just the same velocity and measure of force as t were an apple falling to the ground. It served its purpose. The temperature of the earth's surface is

the resultant of two opposing active forces; the one radiant heat received from the sun. and the other heat radiated from the earth into space. There is reason to believe that the latter is the more variable factor of the two. Physicists have not detected any appreciable diminution of the heat received from the sun, and yet the temperature has been abnormally low over a very large area of the earth's surface. We are forced, therefore, to think of abnormal radiation as a possible explanation. Now, it is true the at least the marginal Arctic region, that best known to us, is one of fogs, and we know what smoke and fogs act as a blanket to retain surface warmth

Any change in the atmospheric conditions in the polar regions influences radiation, and ensequently temperature and density of the air, which if cold and dense will flow south-

ward to the temperate zone.

It is natural that we should seek a possible connection of cause and effect between the two abnormal phenomena of unusual sun spots and climatic conditions. Now, the relation between sun spots and magnetic disturbances is fairly well established, and their influence on auroral displays is more than suspected. Physicists have noted the dis persing effect of silent electric discharges upon fogs, and thus may be suggested a conand between fogs and radiation on our polar cap and the cold dense wave which would result from unusual radiation at that portion

of our globe. Nothing has been demonstrated, but it is hoped that something has been suggested which may lead to still broader investigation than that now in progress at Mount Wilson. The sun spots having been assumed to be the primal cause of our abnormal weather, a would be in order.

D. K. T.

Devastating New England Forests.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.

From the Lynn Item.
Passengers on the Lynn Woods line of the ! N. had a practice illustration of the power the caterpillars when the army of creepers co the tracks to such an extent as to stop the cars. who do not travel in the direction of the ds can hardly realize the extent of the infil In the early spring visitors to the woods in the neighborhood of Sluice Pond were shown the gypsy noth eggs on the trees, where they were regarded sitles by owners of camps, while nothing was done to prevent them from becoming the campers who neglected to destroy the eggs of the moths are now driven out of their pleasants ummer cooling places by the caterpillars which have taken

pleasure, and the ultimate destruction of the trees is a disaster that is by no means uncertain or re-mote. We had heard much of the relief that parasites will afford, but their work has not yet become and the gypsy moths will soon be putting in their destructive work. The beauty of the Lynn Woods, which has been our special pride, bids fair to disappear unless something happens in the insect

vorid that shall turn the tide and give us relief.

From the Washington Herald. Dr. W. H. Julius, professor of physics in the University of Utrecht, has come to the United States to spend several months in study at the famous solar observatory at Mount Wilson, near

Pasadena, Cal. "There is no place in the Old World so favorabl for observing the sun as this observatory in Cali-fornia," said Dr. Julius, "not only on account of reasona. We can do very little studying of the great orb in Holland, because the atmosphere is thick and moist. In California physical conditions are well nigh perfect. Mount Wilson is the only place that has thus far been dedicated to solar observation alone, and we may expect that Prof. Hale, who has charge there and who has already added much to our knowledge of the great luminary. will give to the world much additional informatio: along the same line. It is possible that scientists ena may give mankind a great deal of useful in formation as to the influences exerted by the source of light and heat. I am inclined to think that study of the sun will be pursued to such advantage that ther predictions may be reliably made a long way in advance."

Negroes at Senator Morgan's Funeral.

From the Montgomery Advertiser.
A notable feature of the solemn depot gathering ich awaited the coming of the funeral train was the presence of a committee of fifty well dressed and intelligent negro men of Seima. The committee was collected and arranged under the di rection of Professors Hudson and Clark, well known given the hearty cooperation of the negro people of Selma, and they had no difficulty in securing the attendance of fifty of the leading negroes to pay

The thoughtful act was appreciated by the white citizens of Selma, and the committee was given one of the most important places at the depot and the members of the committee with their negro friends were given an excellent opportunity of gar ing into the face of the distinguished dead as the dy lay in state at the church, and they were given a fine position at the cemetery

tribute to Senator Morgan.

Mixson, every negro in Selma ceased his work for a few minutes at 12 o'clock in honor of Senator Morgan. This feature of the day in Selma was favorably commented upon as showing the rela-tions between the two races in Selma, perhaps the most typical black belt city of Alabama. Great Lincoln Rally.

From the Jerseyville Republican.
July 20, 1860, forty-seven years ago, a great tel-

county Lincoln rally was held on the Stowe farm in the northeast corner of Jersey, where Maccupi and Greene touch her borders. Owen P. Lovejo was the orator of the day. The speech he delivered often quoted from this speech, and in 1888 Robert G. Ingersoil declared that Lovejoy's speech was the greatest political address ever delivered on t continent. General John M. Palmer presided the meeting. Though there were no railroads this section of the State at that time, the crowd the assembled was so large there was difficulty in feed ing them. They came in wagons from fifty distant. The old pit where seven beeves and four teen sheep were barbeeued is still in eviden-Arrangements are being made for observing t forty-seventh anniversary on July 28, 1907.

Great Britain's Customers.

The London Economist says that in the quarter ended March 31 the United States was fo Great Britain's best customer, the value of Brits' exports thither amounting to \$42,257,736, against \$41,489,680 sent to Germany, which is usually The increases were \$8,764,000 and \$4,063,500 respe ively. America's increased takings were chi quantities of cotton, woollen and linen yarn. Russia, France, Italy and other European co tries each bought more. Substantial increaoccurred with Turkey, Egypt, China and Jan-A good export trade also took place with the tpal South American republics, the order bad Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay

Female Sagacity. Knicker-1 don't see how these bank cashiers "P Bocker-They couldn't if they married my wife.